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=> s histamine synthesis inhibitor
L1 71 HISTAMINE SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR

=> s l1 and antihistamine
L2 11 L1 AND ANTIHISTAMINE

=> dup remove l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 5 DUP REMOVE L2 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-5 cbib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
1994:229772 Document No.: PREV199497242772. Role of histamine in rodent antinociception. Malmberg-Aiello, Petra [Reprint author]; Lamberti, Claudia; Ghelardini, Carla; Giotti, Alberto; Bartolini, Alessandro. Dep. Preclinical Clinical Pharmacol., Univ. Florence, Viale G.B. Morgagni 65, I-50134 Firenze, Italy. British Journal of Pharmacology, (1994) Vol. 111, No. 4, pp. 1269-1279.
CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188. Language: English.

AB 1 Effects of substances which are able to alter brain histamine levels on the nociceptive threshold were investigated in mice and rats by means of tests inducing three different kinds of noxious stimuli: mechanical (paw pressure), chemical (abdominal constriction) and thermal (hot plate). 2 A wide range of i.c.v. doses of histamine 2HCl was studied. Relatively high doses were dose-dependently antinociceptive in all three tests: 5-100 mu-g per rat in the paw pressure test, 5-50 mu-g per mouse in the abdominal constriction test and 50-100 mu-g per mouse in the hot plate test. Conversely, very low doses were hyperalgesic: 0.5 mu-g per rat in the paw pressure test and 0.1-1 mu-g per mouse in the hot plate test. In the abdominal constriction test no hyperalgesic effect was observed. 3 The histamine H-3 antagonist, thioperamide maleate, elicited a weak but statistically significant dost-dependent antinociceptive effect by both parenteral (10-40 mg kg-1) and i.c.v. (1.1-10 mu-g per rat and 3.4-10 mu-g per mouse) routes. 4 The histamine H-3 agonist, (R)-alpha-methylhistamine dihydrogenomaleate was hyperalgesic, with a rapid effect (15 min after treatment) following i.c.v. administration of 1 mu-g per rat and 3 mu-g per mouse, or i.p. administration of 100 mg kg-1 in mice. In rats 20 mg kg-1, i.p., elicited hyperalgesia only 4 h after treatment. 5 Thioperamide-induced antinociception was completely prevented by pretreatment with a non-hyperalgesic i.p. dose of (R)-alpha-methylhistamine in the mouse hot plate and abdominal constriction tests. Antagonism was also observed when both substances were administered i.c.v. in rats. 6 L-Histidine HCl dose-dependently induced a slowly occurring antinociception in all three tests. The doses of 250 and 500 mg kg-1, i.p. were effective in the rat paw pressure test, and those of 500 and 1500 mg kg-1, i.p. in the mouse hot plate test. In the mouse abdominal constriction test 500 and 1000 mg kg-1, i.p. showed their maximum effect 2 h after treatment. 7 The histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor, metoprine, elicited a long-lasting, dose-dependent antinociception in all

three tests by both i.p. (10-30 mg kg-1) and i.c.v. (50-100 mu-g per rat) routes. 8 To ascertain the mechanism of action of the antinociceptive effect of L-histidine and metoprine, the two substances were also studied in combination with the **histamine synthesis inhibitor** (S)-alpha-fluoromethylhistidine and with (R)-alpha-methylhistamine, respectively. L-Histidine antinociception was completely antagonized in all three tests by pretreatment with (S)-alpha-fluoromethylhistidine HCl (50 mg kg-1, i.p.) administered 2 h before L-histidine treatment. Similarly, metoprine antinociception was prevented by (R)-alpha-methylhistamine dihydrogenomaleate 20 mg kg-1, i.p. administered 15 min before metoprine. Both (S)-alpha-fluoromethylhistidine and (R)-alpha-methylhistamine were used at doses which did not modify the nociceptive threshold when given alone. 9 The catabolism product, 1-methylhistamine, administered i.c.v. had no effect in either rat paw pressure or mouse abdominal constriction tests. 10 These results indicate that the antinociceptive action of histamine may take place on the postsynaptic site, and that its hyperalgesic effect occurs with low doses acting on the presynaptic receptor. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the H-3 antagonist, thioperamide is antinociceptive and the H-3 agonist, (R)-alpha-methylhistamine is hyperalgesic, probably modulating endogenous histamine release. L-Histidine and metoprine, which are both able to increase brain histamine levels, are also able to induce antinociception in mice and rats. Involvement of the histaminergic system in the modulation of nociceptive stimuli is thus proposed.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
1989:404960 Document No.: PREV198988074385; BA88:74385. EFFECT OF HISTAMINE AND ITS ANTAGONIST ON THE COURSE OF NIPPOSTRONGYLUS-BRASILIENSIS IN RATS. GUPTA S [Reprint author]; KATIYAR J C; PATNAIK G K; SRIMAL R C. DIV PARASITOLOGY, CENTRAL DRUG RES INST, LUCKNOW-226001, INDIA. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, (1989) Vol. 83, No. 3, pp. 291-298. CODEN: ATMPA2. ISSN: 0003-4983. Language: ENGLISH.

AB The involvement of histamine in the rejection of Nippostrongylus brasiliensis (nematode) from rats harbouring 18 to 20-day-old infections was investigated. Parenteral administration of histamine delayed worm rejection. A similar effect was observed with histamine depletor, compound 48/80, and the prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor indomethacin. Antihistaminics, mepyramine and pyribenzamine failed to alter the course of infection, and neither did the **histamine synthesis inhibitor**, semicarbazide. Pretreatment of rats with the H1 histamine receptor antagonist, mepyramine, effectively antagonized histamine-induced worm retention, whereas the H2 histamine receptor antagonist cimetidine had a negligible effect. The results sugguest that histamine or histamine depletors do not have any apparent role in self-cure mechanims: rather they support parasitism.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
1988:31978 Document No.: PREV198885019703; BA85:19703. THE EFFECT OF A **HISTAMINE SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR** ON THE IMMEDIATE NASAL ALLERGIC REACTION. PIPKORN U [Reprint author]; GRANERUS G; PROUD D; KAGEY-SOBOTKA A; NORMAN P S; LICHTENSTEIN L M; NACLERIO R M. UNIV HOSP, S-221 85 LUND, SWED. Allergy (Copenhagen), (1987) Vol. 42, No. 7, pp. 496-501.
CODEN: LLRGDY. ISSN: 0105-4538. Language: ENGLISH.

AB We studied the effect of α-fluoromethyl histidine, an irreversible **histamine synthesis inhibitor**, on the immediate nasal reaction to antigen challenge in a double-blind, placebo controlled, randomized, parallel study using 13 subjects. The patients received either active drug 100 mg twice daily or placebo, for 3 weeks. A nasal allergen challenge was performed before and after at weekly intervals. Symptoms at challenge were assessed and the levels of histamine, TAME-esterase activity and kinins were measured in nasal lavages before and after antigen challenge. Skin tests were also performed at weekly intervals. In addition, the urinary excretion of the

main histamine metabolite, telemethylimidazole acetic acid, was measured before and after 3 weeks of treatment. The active treatment induced 60% reduction in histamine levels in the lavage fluids before and after antigen challenge, as well as a reduction in the histamine levels in the lavage fluids before and after antigen challenge, as well as a reduction in the main urinary histamine metabolite. However, no reduction was found in nasal symptoms obtained after antigen challenge. The levels of kinins and TAME-esterase activity were not significantly reduced.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
84189270. PubMed ID: 6143844. Effects of histaminergic drugs on muricide induced by thiamine deficiency. Onodera K; Ogura Y. Japanese journal of pharmacology, (1984 Jan) 34 (1) 15-21. Journal code: 2983305R. ISSN: 0021-5198. Pub. country: Japan. Language: English.
AB Male Wistar rats maintained on a thiamine deficient diet showed mouse-killing aggression (muricide). On the 30th day of experimental feeding, the incidence of this muricide was about 70%. Intracerebroventricular histamine suppressed the muricide induced by thiamine deficiency in a dose-dependent manner. Histamine H1-receptor blocking agents such as diphenhydramine, promethazine and chlorpheniramine also showed muricidal suppression, but astemizole which lacks central effects did not show muricidal suppression. Mianserin and iprindole showed muricidal suppression, but metiamide i.p. did not. On the 20th day of experimental feeding, the incidence of this muricide was 45.5%. **Histamine synthesis inhibitors** such as brocresine or alpha-fluoromethylhistidine could not enhance the muricide on non-killer-rats, but really suppressed the thiamine deficient killer-rats. The results of this paper suggested that muricide induced by thiamine deficiency is not mediated by the central histaminergic system, but pharmacologically characterized by antidepressants, **antihistamines** and **histamine synthesis inhibitors.**

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
80122978. PubMed ID: 43551. Effects of a **histamine synthesis inhibitor** and **antihistamines** on the sexual behavior of female rats. Donoso A O; Broitman S T. Psychopharmacology, (1979) 66 (3) 251-5. Journal code: 7608025. ISSN: 0033-3158. Pub. country: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: English.
AB Intraventricular administration of alpha-hydrazinohistidine, a **histamine synthesis inhibitor**, at different doses and times before testing produced a significant decrease of lordotic responses and sexual receptivity in ovariectomized estrogen plus progesterone-primed female rats. The H1-**antihistamines** pyrilamine and chlorfeniramine and the H2-**antihistamine** metiamide, injected in the lateral ventricle, significantly decreased the lordosis quotient but did not modify receptivity; **antihistamine** -injected rats showed no soliciting behavior. Exploratory activity was decreased by both alpha-hydrazinohistidine and metiamide but not by the H1-**antihistamines.** It is concluded that treatments which either deplete histamine or block their receptors can alter female copulatory responsiveness. The mechanism of this **antihistamine** effect appears to be unrelated to that of other side effects, such as motor impairment, sedation, or local anesthesia.

=> s l1 and histidine decarboxylase inhibitor
L4 2 L1 AND HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITOR

=> dup remove l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 2 DUP REMOVE L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-2 cbib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1994:46386 Document No. 120:46386 Electroconvulsive shock and central histaminergic system: the effects of the **histamine synthesis inhibitor** and the histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor. Yokoyama, Hiroyuki; Onodera, Kenji; Yanai, Kazuhiko; Maeyama, Kazutaka; Iinuma, Kazuie; Watanabe, Takehiko (Sch. Med., Tohoku Univ., Japan). Yakubutsu, Seishin, Kodo, 11(6), 436 (Japanese) 1991. CODEN: YSKODB. ISSN: 0285-5313.

AB The duration fo clonic convulsion but not the tonic convulsion of elec. shock seizure in ddY mouse was dose-dependently shortened by i.p. injection of metoprine (histamine methyltransferase inhibitor). In contrast, the clonic phase but not the tonic phase of seizure was dose-dependently prolonged by α-fluoromethyl histidine (**histidine decarboxylase inhibitor**). Thus, brain histamine and the histaminergic system appear to be involved in the suppression of convulsion.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1971:431333 Document No. 75:31333 New substance, aloe ulcin, its chemical properties and inhibition on histamine synthetic enzyme. Yamamoto, Ishi (Tech. Res. Dev. Headquarters, Japan Def. Agency, Tokyo, Japan). Toho Igakkai Zasshi, 17(3/4), 361-4 (Japanese) 1970. CODEN: TOIZAG. ISSN: 0040-8670.

AB Aloe ulcin was obtained from cape aloe [Aloe ferox] by differential extraction with EtOH and Et2O and column chromatog. on silica gel. Its inhibitory activities on aromatic amino acid decarboxylase and on histidine decarboxylase were the same as or slightly greater than those of aloin.

=> s l1 and combination
L6 6 L1 AND COMBINATION

=> dup remove l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 2 DUP REMOVE L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 1-2 cbib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
94305814. PubMed ID: 8032614. Role of histamine in rodent antinociception. Malmberg-Aiello P; Lamberti C; Ghelardini C; Giotti A; Bartolini A. (Department of Preclinical and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Florence, Italy.) British journal of pharmacology, (1994 Apr) 111 (4) 1269-79. Journal code: 7502536. ISSN: 0007-1188. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB 1. Effects of substances which are able to alter brain histamine levels on the nociceptive threshold were investigated in mice and rats by means of tests inducing three different kinds of noxious stimuli: mechanical (paw pressure), chemical (abdominal constriction) and thermal (hot plate). 2. A wide range of i.c.v. doses of histamine 2HCl was studied. Relatively high dose were dose-dependently antinociceptive in all three tests: 5-100 micrograms per rat in the paw pressure test, 5-50 micrograms per mouse in the abdominal constriction test and 50-100 micrograms per mouse in the hot plate test. Conversely, very low doses were hyperalgesic: 0.5 microgram per rat in the paw pressure test and 0.1-1 microgram per mouse in the hot plate test. In the abdominal constriction test no hyperalgesic effect was observed. 3. The histamine H3 antagonist, thioperamide maleate, elicited a weak but statistically significant dose-dependent antinociceptive effect by both parenteral (10-40 mg kg-1) and i.c.v. (1.1-10 micrograms per rat and 3.4-10 micrograms per mouse) routes. 4. The histamine H3 agonist, (R)-alpha-methylhistamine dihydrogenomaleate was hyperalgesic, with a rapid effect (15 min after treatment) following i.c.v. administration of 1 microgram per rat and 3 microgram per mouse, or i.p. administration of 100 mg kg-1 in mice. In

rats 20 mg kg-1, i.p. elicited hyperalgesia only 4 h after treatment. 5. Thioperamide-induced antinociception was completely prevented by pretreatment with a non-hyperalgesic i.p. dose of (R)-alpha-methylhistamine in the mouse hot plate and abdominal constriction tests. Antagonism was also observed when both substances were administered i.c.v. in rats. 6. L-Histidine HCl dose-dependently induced a slowly occurring antinociception in all three tests. The doses of 250 and 500 mg kg-1, i.p. were effective in the rat paw pressure test, and those of 500 and 1500 mg kg-1, i.p. in the mouse hot plate test. In the mouse abdominal constriction test 500 and 1000 mg kg-1, i.p. showed their maximum effect 2 h after treatment. 7. The histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor, metoprine, elicited a long-lasting, dose-dependent antinociception in all three tests by both i.p. (10-30 mg kg-1) and i.c.v. (50-100 micrograms per rat) routes. 8. To ascertain the mechanism of action of the antinociceptive effect of L-histidine and metoprine, the two substances were also studied in **combination** with the **histamine synthesis inhibitor** (S)-alpha-fluoromethylhistidine and with (R)-alpha-methylhistamine, respectively. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

89183567 EMBASE Document No.: 1989183567. Effect of histamine and its antagonists on the course of Nippostrongylus brasiliensis in rats. Gupta S.; Katiyar J.C.; Patnaik G.K.; Srimal R.C.. Division of Pharmacology, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow 226001, India. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology 83/3 (291-297) 1989.
ISSN: 0003-4983. CODEN: ATMPA2. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The involvement of histamine in the rejection of Nippostrongylus brasiliensis (nematode) from rats harbouring 18 to 20-day-old infections was investigated. Parenteral administration of histamine delayed worm rejection. A similar effect was observed with histamine depletor, compound 48/80, and the prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor indomethacin. Antihistaminics, mepyramine and pyribenzamine failed to alter the course of infection, and neither did the **histamine synthesis inhibitor**, semicarbazide. Pretreatment of rats with the H1 histamine receptor antagonist, mepyramine, effectively antagonized histamine-induced worm retention, whereas the H2 histamine receptor antagonist cimetidine had a negligible effect. The results suggest that histamine or histamine depletors do not have any apparent role in self-cure mechanism; rather they support parasitism.

=> s antihistamine and allergen
L8 1832 ANTIHISTAMINE AND ALLERGEN

=> s l8 and tritoqualine
L9 1 L8 AND TRITOQUALINE

=> d l9 cbib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2002:777757 Document No. 137:299872 Antiallergic pharmaceutical composition. Loria, Emile; Terrasse, Gaeetan; Trehin, Yves (Antialis, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002078736 A2 20021010, 32 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (French). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-FR1098 20020328. PRIORITY: FR 2001-4370 20010330; FR 2001-5929 20010503; US

2001-867159 20010529.
AB The invention concerns an antiallergic pharmaceutical composition characterized in that it comprises: (i) an antihistaminic compound, (ii) an inhibitor of histamine synthesis, and optionally (iii) an **allergen** or an isolated nucleic acid mol. comprising at least a polynucleotide sequence coding for said **allergen**, the constituents being combined in said composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,.

=> s tritoqualine
L10 332 TRITOQUALINE

=> s l10 and combination
L11 14 L10 AND COMBINATION

=> dup remove l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 12 DUP REMOVE L11 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l12 1-12 cbib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2004:296958 Document No. 141:16891 Artificial Neural Networks and Linear Discriminant Analysis: A Valuable **Combination** in the Selection of New Antibacterial Compounds. Murcia-Soler, Miguel; Perez-Gimenez, Facundo; Garcia-March, Francisco J.; Salabert-Salvador, Ma Teresa; Diaz-Villanueva, Wladimiro; Castro-Bleda, Maria Jose; Villanueva-Pareja, Angel (Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Physical Chemistry, Universitat de Valencia, Burjassot, Valencia, 46100, Spain). Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences, 44(3), 1031-1041 (English) 2004. CODEN: JCISD8. ISSN: 0095-2338. Publisher: American Chemical Society.
AB A set of topol. descriptors has been used to discriminate between antibacterial and nonantibacterial drugs. Topol. descriptors are simple integers calculated from the mol. structure represented in SMILES format. The methods used for antibacterial activity discrimination were linear discriminant anal. (LDA) and artificial neural networks of a multilayer perceptron (MLP) type. The following plot frequency distribution diagrams were used: a function of the number of drugs within a value interval of the discriminant function and the output value of the neural network vs. these values. Pharmacol. distribution diagrams (PDD) were used as a visualizing technique for the identification of antibacterial agents. The results confirmed the discriminative capacity of the topol. descriptors proposed. The combined use of LDA and MLP in the guided search and the selection of new structures with theor. antibacterial activity proved highly effective, as shown by the in vitro activity and toxicity assays conducted.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
2003277850 EMBASE [Treatment of antihistamine unresponsive chronic urticaria]. TRAITEMENTS DE L'URTICAIRE CHRONIQUE RESISTANT AUX ANTIHISTAMINIQUES H1. Guinnepain M.-T.. M.-T. Guinnepain, Service d'Allergologie Clinique, Institut Pasteur, 28, rue du Docteur Roux, 75015 Paris, France. Annales de Dermatologie et de Venereologie 130/SPEC. ISS. 1 (1S78-1S85) 1 May 2003.
Refs: 78.
ISSN: 0151-9638. CODEN: ADVED7. Pub. Country: France. Language: French. Summary Language: English; French.
AB Urticaria is a syndrome. Several signalisation factors (cytokines and chemokines) are implicated in activation of mast cells receptors. Immunologic or non immunologic mechanisms elicit mediator releases and inflammatory activities inducing urticaria lesions. In chronic urticaria the removal of an hypothetical cause is not possible, and the therapeutic management is first oriented towards palliation of symptoms. H1 antagonists are the treatment of choice. Higher dosage than those recommended may be necessary. But severely affected patients are not

enough improved. Triggering factors should be avoided. Addition of other mediator antagonists such as leukotriene receptor antagonists have improved some patients and need further evaluation. Several alternative pathogenic therapies have been proposed with conflicting results. Tolerance induction may be tried in a few cases of severe physical urticaria. Oral steroids are reserved if possible for systemic urticaria and in short course for severe exacerbation. Immunosuppressive agents are only appropriate for patients with refractory urticaria to classical treatment. Oral cyclosporine has been used with encouraging results. Its has a suspensive effect but relapses can be treated by H1 antagonists. Whichever the drug or association of drug individual variations in the course of the disease need periodic reevaluation. A spontaneous unexplained remission is not an exception. In this heterogeneous disease an individual approach is required, leading to reduction of symptoms with the least invasive therapy, carefully balancing risk and benefits.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN

2000334692 EMBASE [Anti-allergic drug sales and pollen counts: A double indicator of pollinosis prevalence]. VENTES DE MEDICAMENTS ANTI-ALLERGIQUES ET COMPTES POLLINIQUES: UN DOUBLE INDICATEUR DE LA PREVALENCE DES POLLINOSES. Laaidi K.. K. Laaidi, Ctr. Epidemiol. Pop., Climat/Sante, Faculte de Medecine, BP 87900, 21079 Dijon Cedex, France. Revue Francaise d'Allergologie et d'Immunologie Clinique 40/5 (527-538) 2000.
Refs: 14.
ISSN: 0335-7457. CODEN: RFAIBB. Pub. Country: France. Language: French. Summary Language: English; French.

AB The aim of this study was to determine the main sales periods for anti-allergic drugs in a defined region, i.e., Burgundy, and to compare these with findings with the amount of pollen present in the air and thereby establish the role of the different taxa in the development of pollinosis symptoms, both on a seasonal and on an interannual basis. The investigation covered the period 1996-1998, and was based on weekly pollen counts from four volumetric Hirst traps and on the sales of anti-allergic drugs, which were divided into four categories: ophthalmological, otorhinolaryngological, antihistaminic and anti-asthmatic drugs. It was noted that the volume of sales varied considerably according to the period of the year. The results showed that late winter, early-pollinating trees were the cause of the increased sale of otorhinolaryngological, anti-asthmatic and also some ophthalmological drugs. Spring-pollinating trees led to a renewed demand for drugs to treat a wide range of allergies. Grass pollination also resulted in a strong demand for appropriate treatment, which did not, however, involve anti-asthmatic drugs. Chestnut pollination was found to increase the need for antihistaminic and anti-asthmatic drugs. Later-pollinating species did not seem to significantly affect health as they were mostly nettles, which have alow allergic profile. Finally, it was observed that ragweed was responsible for a peak in anti-asthmatic drug demand in 1998; the increasing prevalence of this plant calls for more careful monitoring of the evolution in the ragweed pollen count, and closer surveillance of the individuals in whom the allergy has been determined by screening methods.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN

1998016972 EMBASE Drug therapy for ocular allergy. Hingorani M.. M. Hingorani, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London EV1V 2PD, United Kingdom. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs 7/1 (27-55) 1998.
Refs: 248.
ISSN: 1354-3784. CODEN: EOIDER. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The spectrum of ocular allergy ranges from mild, non-sight threatening disease, such as hay fever, to disorders such as atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC) which cause permanent ocular surface changes

and reduced vision. The ideal treatment is with topical preparations. Launched topical preparations include anti-histamines and mast cell (MC) stabilisers, which are safe, but only moderately potent, steroids, which are very potent, but carry very serious side-effects, and cyclosporin A, which is not widely available and difficult to tolerate. There are a number of anti-histamines, MC stabilisers (and **combinations** thereof) and steroids in development which are of potential interest. Other possibilities for therapeutic intervention include inhibition of tryptase, cyclooxygenase (COX), leukotrienes (LTs), bradykinins (BKs), platelet activating factor (PAF) and immunoglobulin E (IgE). Therapies based on cytokine antagonism and agonism, T-cell inhibition and adhesion molecule antagonism might be expected to provide safe, but potent new modes of treatment. The increasing interest in research into the pathogenesis of ocular allergic inflammation may lead to more relevant approaches, such as eosinophil inhibition. Success will be highly dependent on the ability to produce suitable topical ophthalmic preparations.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN
94153136 EMBASE Document No.: 1994153136. Chronic and acute urticarias: Discussion of therapeutic regimens. Castelain M.. Service de Dermatologie, Hopital Sainte Marguerite,13277 Marseille Cedex 9, France. Nouvelles Dermatologiques 13/4 (211-230) 1994.
ISSN: 0752-5370. CODEN: NODEE2. Pub. Country: France. Language: English. Summary Language: English; French.
AB The treatment of urticaria has considerably evolved over the last 10 years, due to the progress made in the understanding of its physiopathology, and the appearance of new medications which are more effective and better tolerated, particularly the antihistamines of the latest generation. Thus, many urticarias are no longer seen by a dermatologist or a dermato-allergologist. In contrast, those which we do see are those which are resistant to those therapies reputed to be the most effective. Furthermore, attitudes have evolved in parallel, and the absence of rapid results is very badly appreciated by patients, particularly if their professional life is disturbed. The medical practitioner must thus retain a rigorous and hierarchical diagnostic approach in which medical history taking retains a predominant position. Understanding the triggering mechanisms or the etiology of the urticaria of his patient remains the best guarantee of an effective treatment, and good therapeutic compliance.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN
91283735 EMBASE Document No.: 1991283735. Prevention of adverse reactions to intravascular contrast media. Soyer P.; Levesque M.; Rouleau P.. Service de Radiologie, Hopital Louis Mourier, 178 Rue des Renouillers, F92700 Colombes, France. International Journal of Risk and Safety in Medicine 2/1 (21-27) 1991.
ISSN: 0924-6479. CODEN: IJMDEM. Pub. Country: Netherlands. Language: English.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN
92090113 EMBASE Document No.: 1992090113. [Atopy and allergy: Scientific and therapeutic challenge of our time]. ATOPIE UND ALLERGIE: WISSENSCHAFTLICHE UND THERAPEUTISCHE HERAUSFORDERUNG UNSERER TAGE. Borelli S.. Dermatologische Klinik und Poliklinik, Technische Universitat, Biedersteiner Str. 29, D-8000 Munchen 40, Germany. H+G Zeitschrift fur Hautkrankheiten 66/SUPPL. 2 (9-19) 1991.
ISSN: 0301-0481. CODEN: ZHKRAJ. Pub. Country: Germany. Language: German. Summary Language: English; German.
AB We ask if, and if so why, atopic diseases may have grown in number during the last decades. Genetic and demographic factors do, in our opinion, outweigh the role of environmental pollution. We warn against setting high

hopes in all to simple and thus dangerous therapies, e.g. rigid food-plans. Conversely we demonstrate the safe and long-term success of climatotherapy, as it can be achieved in the Deutsche Klinik fur Dermatologie und Allergie Davos - Alexanderhausklinik -. The high-mountain valley of Davos with it's **combination** of altitude radiation, low atmospheric humidity and it's light, but steady winds is the mainstay of successful therapy.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
89039516. PubMed ID: 3054462. [References for a blood glucose lowering effect of **tritoqualine** in insulin treated diabetic patients]. Hinweise fur einen blutzuckersenkenden Effekt von Tritoqualin bei insulinbehandelten Diabetikern. Kobberling J; Cuppers H J; Hintze G; Richter K; Rommelmann F; Tillil H. Medizinische Klinik (Munich, Germany : 1983), (1988 Sep 16) 83 (18) 596-600. Journal code: 8303501. ISSN: 0723-5003. Pub. country: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: German.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 12 EMBASE on STN
89020604 EMBASE Document No.: 1989020604. [A literature review of the place of H2 anti-histaminics in the treatment of chronic (of recurring) idiopathic urticaria]. REVUE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE SUR L'INTERET DES ANTI-HISTAMINIQUES H2 DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'URTICAIRE CHRONIQUE (OU RECIDIVANTE) IDIOPATHIQUE. Gay G.; Drouet M.; Bonneau J.C.; Le Sellin J.; Sabbah A.. Laboratoire d'Immuno-Allergologie, CHU, 49033 Angers Cedex, France. Allergie et Immunologie 20/10 (377-378) 1988.
ISSN: 0397-9148. CODEN: ALGIBW. Pub. Country: France. Language: French. Summary Language: English.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
88279238. PubMed ID: 2839966. Is histamine involved in ethanol-induced inflammation?. Wojtecka-Lukasik E; Maslinski S. (Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Rheumatology, Warsaw, Poland.) Agents and actions, (1988 Apr) 23 (3-4) 321-3. Journal code: 0213341. ISSN: 0065-4299. Pub. country: Switzerland. Language: English.
AB The participation of histamine in ethanol-induced inflammation has been estimated in rats. Administration of ethanol caused an increase in the total number of blood leukocytes and changed the composition of the leukocyte population. The histamine receptor antagonists mepyramine and cimetidine did not affect the changes in cellular composition. Pretreatment with the anti-allergic drug **Tritoqualine** had no effect on the total number of leukocytes and PMN-leukocytes. PMN-leukocytes from ethanol treated rats had a greater capacity to activate latent collagenase. This ability was partially inhibited by the histamine receptor antagonists mepyramine and cimetidine, particularly in **combination.** Pretreatment with **Tritoqualine** apparently protected the latent collagenase against ethanol activation. Thus we conclude that histamine is possibly implicated in the process of generating activity for latent collagenase.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS on STN
1988:200017 Document No. 108:200017 Is histamine involved in ethanol-induced inflammation?. Wojtecka-Lukasik, E.; Maslinski, S. (Dep. Biochem., Inst. Rheumatol., Warsaw, Pol.). Agents and Actions, 24(3-4), 321-3 (English) 1988. CODEN: AGACBH. ISSN: 0065-4299.
AB The participation of histamine in EtOH-induced inflammation was determined in rats. Administration of EtOH caused an increase in the total number of blood leukocytes and changed the composition of the leukocyte population. The histamine receptor antagonists mepyramine and cimetidine did not affect the changes in cellular composition Pretreatment with the antiallergic drug **Tritoqualine** had no effect on the total number of leukocytes and polymorphonuclear (PMN)-leukocytes. PMN-leukocytes from EtOH-treated rats had a greater capacity to activate latent collagenase. This ability was partially inhibited by the histamine receptor antagonists mepyramine and

cimetidine, particularly in **combination.** Pretreatment with **Tritoqualine** apparently protected the latent collagenase against EtOH activation. Thus histamine is possibly implicated in the process of generating activity for latent collagenase.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
86132869. PubMed ID: 4092164. [Anaphylactic shock during surgical treatment of hepatic hydatidosis]. Choc anaphylactique au cours du traitement chirurgical d'une hydatidose hepatique. Artus M; Hollocou B; Bodin J M; Noury D; Roumeas J; Malledant Y; Launois B; Saint Marc C. Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, (1985 Nov) 33 (7) 623-5. Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685. Pub. country: France. Language: French.

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L13 0 MAJOR ANTIGEN AND ACARIDS

=> s acarids antigen
L14 0 ACARIDS ANTIGEN

=> s acarid?
L15 2143 ACARID?

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L16 0 L15 AND MAJOR ANTIGEN

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L18 22 DUP REMOVE L17 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L18 ANSWER 1 OF 22 EMBASE
on STN
2003218539 EMBASE The role of house dust mites and other aeroallergens in atopic dermatitis. Beltrani V.S.. Dr. V.S. Beltrani, 29 Fox Street, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, United States. Alderm31@earthlink.net. Clinics in Dermatology 21/3 (177-182) 2003.
Refs: 65.
ISSN: 0738-081X. CODEN: CLDEEU. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS on STN
2000:290517 Document No.: PREV200000290517. Stable vaccine compositions for parenteral administration, a method for their use, and a process for their preparation. Cobb, Ramune Marij [Inventor, Reprint author]; Schwartzkoff, Christopher Leigh [Inventor]. New South Wales, Australia. ASSIGNEE: American Cyanamid Company, Madison, NJ, USA. Patent Info.: US 5989566 November 23, 1999. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov. 23, 1999) Vol. 1228, No. 4. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133. Language: English.
AB The invention relates to certain stable vaccine compositions comprising a macrocyclic lactone compound, a milbemycin compound, an avermectin compound or mixtures thereof; at least one **antigen**; a dispersing agent; an adjuvant; a water soluble organic solvent; and saline or water or mixtures thereof. The invention further relates to stable compositions as described above of a macrocyclic lactone compound, a milbemycin compound, an avermectin compound or mixtures thereof, but without an **antigen.** The invention also relates to a method for preventing or controlling helminthiasis, infection by **acarids** and arthropod

endo-and ectoparasites and bacterial and viral disease in warm-blooded animals by the parenteral administration of compositions of the invention. The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of the invention compositions.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1997:127423 Document No. 126:135611 Stable macrolide and macrolide vaccine compositions. Cobb, Ramune Marija; Schwartzkoff, Christopher Leigh (American Cyanamid Company, USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 750907 A2 19970102, 19 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1996-304702 19960626. PRIORITY: US 1995-605 19950630.
AB The invention relates to certain stable vaccine compns. comprising a macrocyclic lactone compound, a milbemycin compound, an avermectin compound or mixts. thereof; at least one **antigen**; a dispersing agent; an adjuvant; a water soluble organic solvent; and saline or water or mixts. thereof. The invention further relates to stable compns. as described above a macrocyclic lactone compound, a milbemycin compound, an avermectin compound or mixts. thereof, but without an **antigen.** The invention also relates to a method for preventing or controlling helminthiasis, infection by **acarids** and arthropod endo-and ectoparasites and bacterial and viral disease in warm-blooded animals by the parenteral administration of compns. of the invention. The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of the invention compns.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
96385063. PubMed ID: 8792923. ELISA method for detection of mite allergens in barn dust: comparison with mite counts. Harfast B; Johansson E; Johansson S G; van Hage-Hamsten M. (Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden.) Allergy, (1996 Apr) 51 (4) 257-61. Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538. Pub. country: Denmark. Language: English.
AB ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) inhibition with a monoclonal antibody (mAb) (42B6) to Lepidoglyphus destructor was used to detect and quantify the storage-mite allergens in 30 dust samples collected from barns. Regarding the mite fauna, microscopic inspection of the barn dust and mite counts showed that L. destructor infested all 30 barns investigated (range 430-195 400 mites/g dust). In 29/30 barns, L. destructor constituted more than 70% of the Astigmata species. Acarus siro was found in 26 samples, the highest value being 16155 mites/g. No Dermatophagoides species were found. As to mites of the suborder of Prostigmata, species belonging to seven different families were detected. Besides the predominant L. destructor, allergens derived from other storage mites such as Glycyphagus domesticus, A. siro, and Tyrophagus putrescentiae have previously been assessed by this ELISA method. The correlation between number of mites and concentrations of mite **antigen** as measured by ELISA was assessed by linear regression (r2 = 0.83). Thus, inhibition of mAb 42B6 in ELISA would seem to offer a simple and reliable method to detect levels of dust-mite species belonging to the **Acaridae** and Glycyphagidae families.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
1995:413882 Document No.: PREV199598428182. Laboratory culture of swimming pool mites and their allergenicities. Tagami, Kazumi. Inst. Health Sport Sci., Univ. Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba 305, Japan. Japanese Journal of Sanitary Zoology, (1995) Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 125-130. CODEN: ESDBAK. ISSN: 0424-7086. Language: Japanese.
AB Two species of swimming pool mites, Hydronothrus crispus (Hc; Cryptostigmata, Trhypochthoniidae) and Schwiebea sp. (Sch; Astigmata, **Acaridae**) were cultured in vitro, and their allergenicities were investigated by RAST using sera obtained from 32 swimmers and 43 randomly selected, healthy non-swimmer athletes. Positive rates for Sch-, Hc-, and Dermatophagoides farinae (Df; Astigmata, Pyroglyphidae)-RAST was 28.1, 25.0 and 59.4% in swimmers, and 31.8, 31.8 and 63.6% in non-swimmers,

respectively. Both Hc- and Sch-RAST reactions were similarly inhibited by the addition of Sch, Hc and Df **antigens.** Df-RAST was inhibited by Df itself but not by Sch and Hc **antigens.** And the RAST values were highly correlated with each other. These facts indicate that there are strong antigenic cross-reactivities among Sch, Hc, and Df. From these results, the author concludes that the swimming pool mites have active allergenic components, which are common with those of Df.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

94284416 EMBASE Document No.: 1994284416. The prick test and specific IgE (RAST and MAST-CLA) compared with the oral challenge test with milk, eggs and nuts. Roger A.; Pena M.; Botey J.; Eseverri J.L.; Marin A.. Diagonal 347,08037 Barcelona, Spain. Journal of Investigational Allergology and Clinical Immunology 4/4 (178-181) 1994.
ISSN: 1018-9068. CODEN: JIAIEF. Pub. Country: Spain. Language: English. Summary Language: English; Spanish.

AB In spite of the development of numerous in vivo and in vitro diagnostic techniques for food allergy, the oral challenge test (OCT) is still the 'gold standard'. Consequently, we have compared it with some of the more recent techniques. We studied 36 patients with a medical history compatible with food allergy (to milk, eggs or nuts) and 11 patients without food allergy (6 nonatopic and 5 with **acarid** allergy). A prick test, specific IgE (RAST and MAST-CLA) and an OCT with the suspected food were performed in all patients. The following parameters were calculated for all patients overall and for each of the three allergic groups separately: sensitivity, specificity and match with the OCT. We also studied the RAST-MAST-CLA correlation and the variability of the MAST-CLA. The prick test was the most sensitive (95%) and the MAST-CLA (13% divergence in two measurements) the most specific (92%). The RAST and the MAST-CLA (68% match) gave similar results, with an acceptable match (75% and 77%, respectively) with the OCT. The medical history could only suggest the diagnosis (39% false-positives). After comparing the results with those in the literature, it is suggested that greater attention should be paid to the limitations of these techniques compared with the OCT.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

1993:160393 Document No.: PREV199395081443. MAST, RAST and intradermal tests for allergic rhinitis. Takahashi, Hideki. Dep. Otolaryngol., Gunma University Sch. Med., Maebashi, Japan. Jibi Inkoka Tokeibu Geka, (1992) Vol. 64, No. 12, pp. 799-802.
ISSN: 0914-3491. Language: Japanese.

AB In 50 patients with allergic rhinitis, comparative studies on MAST, RAST and intradermal tests were performed. MAST and RAST were highly coincident in most allergens as high as 80 apprx 93% with house dust, **acarid**, sugi (Japanese cedar), and ragweed. However, the coincidence of MAST, RAST and intradermal test was 68% (house dust) or below. On the other hand, 2 to 5 **antigens** were duplicated at 34%. Thus, MAST was considered highly useful as clinical diagnosis, wherein multiple allergen specific IgE antibodies can be measured simultaneously.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1991:490547 Document No. 115:90547 Process of measuring specific antibody class. Teramura, Yasuo; Koizumi, Hiroshi; Xu, Chin Zhi; Sakai, Yasuo (Daiichi Pure Chemicals Co., Ltd., Japan). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 404186 A2 19901227, 12 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1990-111896 19900622. PRIORITY: JP 1989-160226 19890622.

AB A process for measuring a specific antibody in a specific class of Ig contained in a human body fluid sample is disclosed. The process comprises removing Igs of the classes other than the specific class from the sample and subjecting the sample from which the Igs of the other

classes have been removed to a specific antibody measurement. It can quant. measure the target specific antibody by a simple procedure without the interference by other classes of Igs, giving an accurate determination in a short time. The Igs may be removed by protein A, protein G, anti-Igs, or Ig receptors. The method is especially useful for determination of allergen-specific IgE antibodies. Thus, IgE antibodies to **acarid** allergens were determined by latex agglutination after passing the sample through a series of membrane filters containing immobilized antibodies to IgA, IgG, and IgM.

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN

91021662. PubMed ID: 2220212. [The validation of the use of **acarid antigens** in developing vaccinal-serum preparations for the prevention of tick-borne encephalitis]. Obosnovanie ispol'zovaniia akaroantigenov v razrabotke vaktsino-syvorotochnykh preparatov dlia profilaktiki kleshchevogo entsefalita. Votiakov V I; Mishaeva N P. Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, (1990 Jun) (6) 103-9. Journal code: 0415217. ISSN: 0372-9311. Pub. country: USSR. Language: Russian.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN

89391026. PubMed ID: 2782663. [The protein pattern of Gasterophilus intestinalis larva (Diptera: Gasterophilidae), Psoroptes cuniculi and Chorioptes bovis (**Acarida**: Psoroptidae)]. Zum Proteinmuster von Gasterophilus intestinalis-Laven (Diptera: Gasterophilidae), Psoroptes cuniculi und Chorioptes bovis (**Acarida**: Psoroptidae). Ilchmann G; Montag T; Brose E; Nisafi A. (Abteilung Immunparasitologie, Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, DDR.) Angewandte Parasitologie, (1989 May) 30 (2) 111-5. Journal code: 0370544. ISSN: 0003-3162. Pub. country: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic. Language: German.

AB SDS-PAGE and chromatography of the mange mites Chorioptes bovis and Psoroptes cuniculi and Gasterophilus intestinalis instars revealed a species and stage specific distribution of proteins. This specific protein pattern is responsible for an immune response depending on the course of the parasitic infection. Therefore, identification and isolation of the adequate **antigens** are necessary for diagnostic purposes.

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

1989:131995 Document No.: PREV198987066648; BA87:66648. ANALYSIS OF INDOOR ENVIRONMENT AND ATOPIC ALLERGY IN URBAN POPULATIONS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA. KANG B [Reprint author]; JONES J; JOHNSON J; KANG I J. DEP MED, UNIV KY MED CENT, 800 ROSE ST, LEXINGTON, KY 40536-0084, USA. Annals of Allergy, (1989) Vol. 62, No. 1, pp. 30-34.
CODEN: ANAEA3. ISSN: 0003-4738. Language: ENGLISH.

AB Environmental factors such as allergens and nonspecific irritants are known to play an important role in inducing athmatic symptoms in perennial bronchial asthmatics. Extensive studies of the indoor environment, the air quality, especially home environmental allergens such as house dust, house dust mice (**acarid** family), and cat danders demonstrate that indoor home environment has a greater impact on asthmatic population than outdoor or occupational environment. This is most probably due to the longer hours spent in the home and the more concentrated **antigen** exposures than outdoor pollutants.4 Asthma induced by the housedust mite, Dermatophagoides farinae :(D.f.), Acarine insect fmaily, induced asthma is distributed and recognized worldwide for its critical importance to some chronically ill asthmaitc subjects. For some segments of society (pan-culturally) the cockroach (CR, Blattidae family insects) is an ubiquitous component of the indoor environment at work as well as at home. The significance of CR hypersensitivity has been documented and recognized among the atopic and asthmatic population. Many studies have suggested that environmental elements such as housedust, cockroach material, housedust mites, and rat, cat and dog danders are the key factors responsible for the frequently reported endemic differences in the

severity of bronchial asthma (BA) as well as in the mortality of urban bronchial asthmatics. This study was initiated to determine the relationship between asthmatic characteristics and indoor environmental elements. The home environments of 100 consecutive asthmatics were evaluated by questionnaire, an interview with trained laboratory technicians, and a sampling of environmental allergens. Willing subjects underwent serologic and skin testing analysis to correlate environmental elements, allergen hypersensitivity, and the severity of their bronchial asthma.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
89016992. PubMed ID: 3050954. [Detection of **acarid** allergens in the domestic environment]. Detection des allergenes des acariens de l'environnement domestique. Tenabene A; Bessot J C; Pauli G. Praxis und Klinik der Pneumologie, (1988 Jun) 42 Suppl 1 284-6. Journal code: 7705449. ISSN: 0342-7498. Pub. country: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: French.

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 22 EMBASE on STN
88193993 EMBASE Document No.: 1988193993. Detection of the allergens of **acarids** in household dust. Tenabene A.; Bessot J.C.; Pauli G.. Pavillon Laennec, CHRU, 67091 Strasbourg Cedex, France. Praxis und Klinik der Pneumologie 42/SPEC. ISS. 1 (284-286) 1988.
ISSN: 0722-334X. CODEN: PKPNDE. Pub. Country: Germany. Language: French. Summary Language: English; German.
AB The household environment (dust) is responsible for numerous diseases, in particular of the allergic type. House dust is a mixture of heterogeneous allergenic substances, among which the **acarids** (mites) take up a special position. They are responsible for the sensitisation of the airways, and cause 60% of the symptoms of allergic asthma. Today, their detection in the household environment is possible with the aid of a variety of tests. Counting of **acarids**, which can be done with the aid of a binocular low-power magnifier, or with a microscope. It is assumed that house dust can give rise to allergic reactions when more than 300 **acarids** are contained in one gramme of dust. Evaluation of the allergenic fraction of the main allergens, that is, **antigen** P1 for Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and F1 for Dermatophagoides farinae, with the aid of radioimmunoassays (RAST inhibition) (RAST) and in the immunochemical techniques (ELISA). Identification and marking of the faeces of the **acarids** which provides indirect evidence of their presence and, in the majority of cases, also of their allergenic effect, with the semi-quantitative colorimetric test (Acarex Test®). With the latter, the end product of purine metabolism in the arthropods, that is, guanine, is detected. The results of the latter technique show that there is a correlation between **acarid** allergens and the content of guanine in the dust specimen.

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 22 EMBASE on STN
81007818 EMBASE Document No.: 1981007818. [Biology of house dust as aid in prevention of allergy]. HAUSSTAUBBIOLOGIE ALS HILFE BEI DER HAUSSTAUBALLERGIEPROPHYLAXE. Van Bronswijk J.E.M.H.; Rijckaert G.. Lab. Minibiol., Vakgroep Dermatol., Rijksuniv., Utrecht, Netherlands. Therapiewoche 30/38 (6161-6164) 1980.
CODEN: THEWA6. Pub. Country: Germany. Language: German.
AB Allergens are associated with all organisms residing in house dust. Cockroaches are the most active in this latitude from an allergological point of view, followed by house dust mite (pyroglyphidae) but moulds, **acaridae**, glycyphagidae and dust lice also play a role. Knowledge about the ecology of house dust organisms is a prerequisite for successful treatment. Building materials and furniture must be kept dry and house air should have a humidity not higher than 50%. Insecticide can be used against blatta. When cleaning the house old dust must be removed. In the future large scale prophylactic examinations should be given the highest

priority.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

79236705 EMBASE Document No.: 1979236705. [Ecology of housedust allergens]. OKOLOGIE DER HAUSSTAUB-ALLERGENE. van de Lustgraaf B.; Rijckaert G.; Linskens H.F.. Bot. Inst., Univ. Nijmegen, Netherlands. Allergologie 1/2 (61-73) 1978.
CODEN: ALLRDI. Pub. Country: Germany. Language: German. Summary Language: English.

AB House-dust allergen(s) which are generally present in house-dust, originate in a humid environment as a degradation product of Maillard reactions. In modern dry houses these humid conditions are only found close to or in the organisms which inhabit house-dust. Such organisms are able to bind atmospheric water. The growth of the most frequently studied autochthonous organisms, the house-dust-mites (**Acarida**: Pyroglyphidae) is increased by autochthonous microorganisms such as xerophilic fungi of the Aspergillus glaucus and A. restrictus groups. House-dust allergen(s) are therefore a genuine product of the house-dust ecosystem. Both house-dust mites and xerophilic fungi seem equally important in the degradation of the components of house-dust leading to allergenic active compounds. Organisms penetrating house-dust are generally not adapted to a dry habitat and subsequently lose their vitality before reproducing. Bacteria, especially Bacillus subtilis, constitute the most important part of the organisms and of the biomass. They are mostly derived from man and invade via the skin scales. Diaspores of autotrophic plants, mostly Chlorococcum, are included in the house-dust ecosystem. Meso- and xerophilic fungi (Aspergillus, Penicillium) are true house fungi, whereas field fungi as Cladosporium and Alternaria move inside only during the summer. Arthropods such as cockroaches are domestic animals which consume house-dust and produce faeces containing allergen(s). The specific **antigens** of all autochthones and allochthones contribute to the allergenic property of house-dust.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1975:441384 Document No. 83:41384 Antiserum. (Mundipharma A.-G.). Fr. Demande FR 2196790 19740322, 21 pp. Division of Fr. Demande 2,145,376 (CA 79: 64472u). (French). CODEN: FRXXBL. APPLICATION: FR 1972-17233 19720515.

AB Antiserums are prepared for treatment of allergic asthma caused by **acarids** (mites) in house dust and human and animal danders, especially the Dermatophagoides and Glycophagus species. Thus, a mixture of D. pteronyssinus, D. culinae, and D. farinae was added to a nutrient (fishmeal 50, dried daphnis 30, brewers' yeast 10, and human pellicles 10 parts) and incubated 6 weeks at 25° and 80% relative humidity. The **acarids** were separated on sieves, defatted in ether, air dried, and ground to particles ≤0.250 mm diameter, then extracted with H2O and dried under vacuum without heating. The **antigen** was a white to cream-colored powder, soluble in H2O, glycerin, propylene glycol, and poly(oxyethylene) glycol, and insol. in anhydrous alkanols, benzene, naphtha, diethyl ether, halohydrocarbons, and acetone. The isoelec. point was 4.6. The mol. weight was 200-800 and elementary anal. showed C 45-55, H 6-8, O 19-25, N 14-20, and S 0.6-1.8%. Thin-layer chromatog. on SiO2 gel with a BuOH-AcOH-H2O solvent produced 3 bands with Rf values 0.16, 0.28, and 0.41. With Ninhydrin the bands showed, resp., an intense pink-orange, a faint pink, and an orange-pink color of medium intensity. The antiserum was prepared by injecting a rabbit daily with 10 ppm **antigen** (in 0.02 ml H2O) for 1 week, with 20 ppm for 1 week, and 10 days later injecting with 3 daily doses of 100 ppm **antigen.** Later blood was collected and coagulated, and the antiserum was separated

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

75036911 EMBASE Document No.: 1975036911. [Respiratory disorders in cheese workers. The pathologic role of mites]. LES TROUBLES RESPIRATOIRES DES

FROMAGERS ROLE PATHOLOGIQUE DES ACARIENS. Molina C.; Aiech J.M.; Tourreau A.; Jeanneret A.. Clin. Pneumo Phtisiol., Hop. Sabourin, Clermont Ferrand, France. Nouvelle Presse Medicale 3/25 (1603-1605) 1974.
CODEN: NPMDAD. Language: French.

AB Cheese workers' illness belongs to the group of occupational allergies. Among the sensitizing factors an important role is without doubt played by **acarids** of the species Acarus siro, which multiply on the rinds of some cheeses. In this paper the preliminary findings of an enquiry carried out among 214 persons working in cheese producing plants in central France are reported. The enquiry included a programmed questionnaire together with clinical and spirographic examinations, skin tests and immunoelectrophoretic tests against various **antigens** found in the cheese worker's environment. The most interesting result was the discovery of a new **antigen** which is probably responsible for the respiratory disorders (conjointly with molds). Of 137 cheese workers examined, 32 gave positive results to cutaneous tests with **acarid** extracts, and 54 possessed specific precipitating antibodies as revealed by immunoelectrophoresis. Myriads of mites of the species Acarus siro were found on the surfaces of some cheese types, and extracts of these mites were used for the skin tests and for the immunoelectrophoretic tests. In some cases extracts of Dermatophagoides culinae were used, and a number of workers gave positive reactions to this **antigen.**

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

75067362 EMBASE Document No.: 1975067362. [A comparative study of the IgE in allergy to dust and in allergy to both dust and **Acaridae**]. ETUDE COMPARATIVE DES IGE DANS L'ALLERGIE A LA POUSSIERE ET DANS L'ALLERGIE A LA POUSSIERE ET AUX ACARIENS. Bruttmann G.; Agnius Delord C.; Villemain D.; Rinaldi R.. Serv. Mathemat. Phys. Pharmaceut., CHU Grenoble, La Tronche, France. REV.FRANC.ALLERGOL.IMMUNOL.CLIN. 14/3 (139-143) 1974.
CODEN: XXXXXB. Language: French.

AB The authors made a study of 150 cases of allergy to dust (asthma, rhinitis, tracheitis), by comparing the levels of IgE in two groups of patients divided up according to skin tests: the first group consisted of 56 patients allergic only to dust; the second group of 94 patients was allergic to both dust and **Acaridae.** Comparison of the average levels of IgE proved statistically very significant: the average of the second group (94), was very much higher than that of the first (56): this provides immunological evidence to complete the profile of allergy to dust and **Acaridae** simultaneously. Clearly, these **Acaridae** behave like powerful **antigens** and account should be taken of this in specific desensitization.

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

75022802 EMBASE Document No.: 1975022802. [The antigenic role of **Acaridae** in house dust]. ROLE ANTIGENIQUE DES ACARIENS DANS LA POUSSIERE DE MAISON. Vialatte J.; Brunet D.. Cent. Rech. Mal. Allerg. Enf., Hop. Necker Enf. Mal., Paris, France. REV.FRANC.ALLERGOL. 14/2 (97-102) 1974.
CODEN: RFALBK. Language: French.

AB Since the discovery of **Acaridae** by Kern in 1921 and Cooke 1922, the allergenic properties of house dust have given rise to a considerable amount of research. Berrens and Young made a study of the molecular complexity of house dust. Voorhorst and Spieksma of Leyden, The Netherlands, showed it to be basically composed of **Acaridae** of the genus Dermatophagoides. The Belgian expert Fain identified the species Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (previously described at the close of the last century by the Frenchman Trouessart) and gave details of its morphology, biological cycle, way of life, habitat and geographical distribution. Of the 15 Dermatophagoides species identified, 2 are cosmopolitan and have been found throughout the world (Dermatophagoides pteryssinus and Dermatophagoides farinae and culinae), particularly in human habitations since human squamae constitute the principal food of the

Acaridae. Bedding is its 'ecologically privileged home' because of the ideal microclimate found there. Clinical application of this research enabled the connection between the periodicity of the Dermatophagoides development and the seasonal recurrences of asthma to be verified. Numerous publications in Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan confirmed the antigenic function of the **Acaridae** in house dust and in the various allergic respiratory syndromes. But the first attempts at desensitization with extracts of Dermatophagoides are still too recent for any definite conclusion to be drawn.

L18 ANSWER 20 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1973:464472 Document No. 79:64472 Antigenic compounds from **acarids** . (Mundipharma A.-G.). Fr. Demande FR 2145376 19730330, 31 pp. (French). CODEN: FRXXBL. APPLICATION: FR 1971-25359 19710709.
AB Colonies of domestically prevalent species of mites of Dermatophagoides, Glycophagus, and Acarus are raised on a nutrient and separated from the nutrient by flotation. The mites are defatted with Et2O and the pulverized material is extracted by percolation with water, Ringers solution, or
dilute lower aliphatic alc. The extract is dialyzed through cellophane against water and evaporated to give the acarian **antigen** which is taken up in a pharmaceutical vehicle for use as a diagnostic or as a medicament for treatment of human allergic asthmas.

L18 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1966:441858 Document No. 65:41858 Original Reference No. 65:7857c-e Effect of certain pharmacological preparations in the development of specific antibodies in experimental **acarid**-bite encephalitis. Fedorov, Yu. V. (Meditsina, Moscow). Nauchn. Osnovy Proizv. Vaktsin i Syvorotok, Sb. 253-60 From: Ref. Zh., Obshch. Vopr. Patol., Onkol. 1966, Abstr. No. 1.53.46. (Russian) 1965.
AB Results are given of the effect of substances inhibiting (novocaine) and suppressing (aminazine) the excitability of the nervous system, and of substances (phenatine, phenamine, caffeine) exciting the central nervous system, on the development of specific antibodies during immunization of rabbits with the **acarid**-bite encephalitis virus. The **antigen**, caffeine, and novocaine were injected intravenously, aminazine was injected intramuscularly, and phenatine and phenamine were given orally (the exptl. procedure is described in detail). Phenatine and phenamine in therapeutic doses had a pronounced stimulating effect on antibody formation during immunization. Novocaine and aminazine suppressed antibody production. Caffeine had almost no affect on the titer of virus-neutralizing antibodies but stimulated the formation of antibodies inhibiting hemagglutination. Novocaine and aminazine had no effect on antibody formation at the peak of immunity.

L18 ANSWER 22 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1965:39239 Document No. 62:39239 Original Reference No. 62:6949a-d Contagious ribonucleic acid from the **acarid**-bite encephalitis virus. Kochanska-Kiepalowa, Zofia; Wroblewska-Mularczykowa, Zofia (Inst. Virology, Warsaw). Postepy Mikrobiologii, 1(1), 37-43 (Polish) 1962. CODEN: PMKMAV. ISSN: 0079-4252.
AB RNA was prepared by a modified phenol method of Wecker (CA 53, 20160g), from brain suspension in a pH 7 phosphate buffer from brain-infected mice, from the virus in form of **antigen** after extraction of powdered frozen brains with acetone and ether, and from a tissue culture of egg embryo fibroblasts, Untreated and N HCl hydrolyzed RNA prepns. were tested by uv spectroscopy and by paper chromatography in 3 solvent systems. Activity of isolated RNA was tested by infection of mice with untreated and RNase-hydrolyzed RNA prepns., and by neutralization with an immunity serum. The RNA prepns. had typical maximum at 260-265 mμ and a ratio of maximum to 280 mμ absorbance of .apprx.2.0. Average yields of infectious RNA were 0.1-0.2 in brain suspensions and **antigen** prepns., and 0.03 mg./cc. in tissue-culture fluids. Infectivity of RNA prepns. was 102 to 106 times lower than of comparable viral concns., indicating that the

prepns. contained high levels of sol-RNA. Some prepns. required activation by passing through brain. An inactive starting virus prepared as **antigen** gave infectious RNA presumably due to damage to the protein coat in the virus. Infectious RNA prepns. were preserved for 2-3 days at -40°. RNA from brain suspensions and **antigen**, but not from tissue culture, contained polymerized RNA. Chromatography of acid hydrolyzates showed guanine, adenine, cytidylic acid, and uridylic acid.

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=> s cystine protease allergen
L19           0 CYSTINE PROTEASE ALLERGEN

=> s allergen
L20      121225 ALLERGEN

=> s l20 and cystine protease
L21           0 L20 AND CYSTINE PROTEASE

=> s l20 and protease
L22        1749 L20 AND PROTEASE

=> s l22 and cystine
L23           3 L22 AND CYSTINE

=> dup remove l23
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23
L24           3 DUP REMOVE L23 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l24 1-3 cbib abs
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L24 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2001:440077 Document No. 136:4866 Rapid Gastric Fluid Digestion and Biochemical Characterization of Engineered Proteins Enriched in Essential Amino Acids. Roesler, Keith R.; Rao, A. Gururaj (Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc., Johnston, IA, 50131-1004, USA). Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 49(7), 3443-3451 (English) 2001. CODEN: JAFCAU. ISSN: 0021-8561. Publisher: American Chemical Society.

AB The barley high lysine (BHL) proteins are nutritionally enhanced derivs. of barley chymotrypsin inhibitor-2 (CI-2). A compactly folded new CI-2 derivative, BHL9, was engineered with the highest content of threonine, tryptophan, and isoleucine yet achieved in this protein family (15.1, 9.4, and 12.1 wt %, resp.). BHL9 had an unfolding midpoint of 5.5 M guanidinium chloride, significantly greater than values for wild type (3.9 M) or for the previously most stable BHL protein, BHL8 (3.6 M). BHL9 and all other derivs. were digested within 15 s in simulated gastric fluid (SGF), suggesting nutritional availability upon ingestion. Denaturation of the proteins in SGF minus pepsin was revealed by changes in their fluorescence emission spectra and/or far UV CD spectra. The proteins lack homol. to known **allergens.** Significantly, the BHL8 and BHL9 proteins were stable to **proteases** at pH 7.5 or 8.0, attesting to their potential for high expression in plants.

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2000:326618 Nutritional improvement of soy proteins through disulfide interchange.. Friedman, Mendel; Brandon, David L. (Food Safety and Health, USDA Agricultural Research Service, W. Regional Res. Center, Albany, CA, 94710, USA). Book of Abstracts, 219th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, CA, March 26-30, 2000, AGFD-158. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. (English) 2000. CODEN: 69CLAC.

AB Treatment of raw soy flour with L-cysteine, N-acetyl-L-cysteine, reduced glutathione or sodium sulfite results in rearrangement of disulfide bonds. In the case of thiols, new half-**cystine** residues are introduced into sulfur-poor legume proteins when mixed disulfide bonds are formed among the added SH-compds., Bowman-Birk and Kunitz **protease**

inhibitors, and other seed storage proteins. These modifications lead to loss of inhibitory activity measured by both enzyme assays and ELISAs (immunoassays specific for the active forms of both inhibitors) and increased protein digestibility and nutritive value. On a molar basis, sodium sulfite is the most effective in facilitating inactivation of trypsin inhibitors in soy flour. The mechanism of inactivation is postulated to be due to the interchange and/or reduction of protein disulfide bonds to form rearranged proteins with decreased ability to complex with trypsin or chymotrypsin. This proposed mechanism is supported by the observation that N-acetyl-L-cysteine inactivated lima bean lectin, a disulfide-containing protein, but failed to inactivate soybean lectin which lacks disulfide bonds. The results suggest that controlled disulfide exchange may be useful for the inactivation of other disulfide-containing toxic proteins, including ricin, bacterial toxins, and food **allergens.**

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
77252341. PubMed ID: 894736. Homology of functionally diverse proteins. Strydom D J. Journal of molecular evolution, (1977 Aug 5) 9 (4) 349-61. Journal code: 0360051. ISSN: 0022-2844. Pub. country: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: English.
AB Disulphide-rich proteins of widely differing functions were aligned with the aid of their half-cystinyl residues. This led to the grouping of ribonuclease, phospholipase A, lysozyme, snake venom toxins, bee and scorpion venom peptides, and the plant proteins potatoe carboxypeptidase inhibitor, ragweed pollen **allergen**, mistletoe toxins and pineapple sulfhydryl **protease** inhibitor into one super-family of proteins. Very few deletions/insertions were needed to effect alignment and probabilities were calculated for random occurrence of the matches that were found.

=> s adenoviral vector
L25 17086 ADENOVIRAL VECTOR

=> s l25 and allergen
L26 16 L25 AND ALLERGEN

=> dup remove l26
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L26
L27 7 DUP REMOVE L26 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l27 1-7 cbib abs

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
2004501946. PubMed ID: 15333750. Gene-based vaccines and immunotherapeutics. Liu Margaret; Acres Bruce; Balloul Jean-Marc; Bizouarne Nadine; Paul Stephane; Slos Philippe; Squiban Patrick. (Transgene, 11 Rue de Molsheim, 67082 Strasbourg, France.. liu@transgene.fr) . Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2004 Oct 5) 101 Suppl 2 14567-71. Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB DNA vaccines, comprised of plasmid DNA encoding proteins from pathogens, **allergens**, and tumors, are being evaluated as prophylactic vaccines and therapeutic treatments for infectious diseases, allergies, and cancer; plasmids encoding normal human proteins are likewise being tested as vaccines and treatments for autoimmune diseases. Examples of in vivo prophylaxis and immunotherapy, based on different types of immune responses (humoral and cellular), in a variety of disease models and under evaluation in early phase human clinical trials are presented. Viral vectors continue to show better levels of expression than those achieved by DNA plasmid vectors. We have focused our clinical efforts, at this time, on the use of recombinant viral vectors for both vaccine as well as cytokine gene transfer studies. We currently have four clinical programs

in cancer immunotherapy. Two nonspecific immunotherapy programs are underway that apply **adenoviral vectors** for the transfer of cytokine genes into tumors in situ. An adenovirus-IFN gamma construct (TG1042) is currently being tested in phase II clinical trials in cutaneous lymphoma. A similar construct, adenovirus-IL2 (TG1024), also injected directly into solid tumors, is currently being tested in patients with solid tumors (about one-half of which are melanoma). Encouraging results are seen in both programs. Two cancer vaccine immunotherapy programs focus on two cancer-associated antigens: human papilloma virus E6 and E7 proteins and the epithelial cancer-associated antigen MUC1. Both are encoded by a highly attenuated vaccinia virus vector [modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA)] and both are coexpressed with IL-2. Encouraging results seen in both of these programs are described.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

2004065578. PubMed ID: 14767450. Modification of the human allergic immune response by **allergen**-DNA-transfected dendritic cells in vitro. Klostermann Bettina; Bellinghausen Iris; Bottcher Ingo; Petersen Arnd; Becker Wolf-Meinhard; Knop Jurgen; Saloga Joachim. (Department of Dermatology, University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany.) Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2004 Feb) 113 (2) 327-33. Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB BACKGROUND: Atopic-allergic diseases are characterized by T(H)2-dominated immune responses, resulting in IgE production. DNA-based immunotherapies have been shown to shift the immune response toward a T(H)1-type response in animal models. OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to analyze whether dendritic cells (DCs) transfected with **allergen**-DNA conjugates are able to stimulate human autologous CD4(+) T cells, CD8(+) T cells, or both from atopic individuals to produce T(H)1 cytokines instead of T(H)2 cytokines. METHODS: For this purpose, human mature DCs from atopic donors were transfected with an adenovirus encoding the **allergen** Phl p 1. Autologous CD4(+) and CD8(+) T cells were stimulated with these transfected DCs, and proliferation and cytokine production were measured. RESULTS: By using an **adenoviral vector**, a transfection rate of 92% could be achieved. The proliferative response of CD4(+) T cells stimulated with autologous transfected DCs was concentration dependent and almost as high as that of T cells stimulated with mature **allergen**-pulsed DCs. The proliferation of CD8(+) T cells stimulated with transfected DCs, however, was higher than that of cells stimulated with **allergen**-pulsed DCs. The cytokine pattern showed a shift toward a T(H)1 immune response compared with T cells stimulated with **allergen**-pulsed DCs. CONCLUSIONS: Human DCs can be transfected with **allergen**-DNA conjugates very efficiently by using an **adenoviral vector** yielding DCs with high T-cell stimulatory capacities, directing the atopic-allergic immune response from T(H)2 dominance toward T(H)1 dominance.

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2003:42128 Document No. 138:88647 Intracellular modulators of NFκB for inducing immune response with an elevated Th1/Th2 ratio and vaccines for treating allergy. Foxwell, Brian Maurice John; Feldmann, Marc (Imperial College Innovations Limited, UK). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003004053 A1 20030116, 94 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-GB3155 20020705. PRIORITY: GB 2001-16249 20010705.

AB The present invention provides a method of increasing the TH1:TH2 ratio of an immune response, comprising the step of supplying to an antigen presenting cell (APC) such as a dendritic cell (DC) or precursor cell, an

intracellular activator of APC, such as DC, function. The intracellular activator is MyD88 (a myeloid differentiation protein), NFκB, TRAF (TRAF2-6), TRADD, NIK, IKK1, IKK2, IKKε, TAK1, PKR, NAK, MEKK, p65/relA, c-rel, rel B, p38MAK, p54JNK, p42/44Erk, MEK (MER1-7), MEKK (MEKK1-3), or MyD88pr. The invention also provides a method of treating a patient with or at risk of allergy comprising the step of supplying an intracellular activator of APC, such as DC, function, or an intracellular inducer of NFκB, to the patient or to an APC, such as a DC, or precursor cell, of the patient. Also included are **adenoviral vector**, polynucleotide, or nucleic acid vaccines encoding **allergen.**

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2003:777106 Document No. 139:291100 TRANCE protein and related products for increasing life span of mature dendritic cells and for diagnosing and treating pathogen infection, cancer and autoimmune disease. Choi, Yongwon; Wong, Brian; Josien, Regis; Steinman, Ralph (USA). U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. US 2003185820 A1 20031002, 69 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 210,115, abandoned. (English). CODEN: USXXCO. APPLICATION: US 2002-873829 20020509. PRIORITY: US 1997-989479 19971212; US 1998-34099 19980303; US 1998-210115 19981211.

AB A method of modulating immune response in an animal with TNF-related activation induced cytokine (TRANCE) or related compound is disclosed. Such a method interacting the immature dendritic cells from the animal with an antigen ex vivo so that the immature dendritic cells present the antigen on their surfaces, inducing maturation of the immature dendritic cells ex vivo, and contacting the mature dendritic cells ex vivo with a modulator comprising TRANCE, conservative variants thereof, fragments thereof, analogs or derivs. thereof, or a fusion protein comprising the amino acid sequence of TRANCE, conservative variants thereof, or fragments thereof. After contacting the modulator ex vivo, the mature dendritic cells are introduced into the animal. As a result, immune response in the animal towards the antigen is modulated relative to the immune response against the antigen in an animal in which dendritic cells did not interact with the antigen ex vivo, and did not contact a modulator ex vivo. Preferably, the method of the present invention results in increasing immune response towards the antigen in the animal. The TRANCE protein and related products are therefore useful for reducing apoptosis of mature dendritic cells, and for diagnosis and treatment of immune disease, pathogenic or viral infection, cancer and autoimmune diseases.

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2002:72158 Document No. 136:112643 Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel mouse testes-specific vespid and pathogenic protein (RTVP) and diagnostic and therapeutic uses for prostate cancer. Thompson, Timothy C.; Ren, Chengzhen (Baylor College of Medicine, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002006344 A2 20020124, 72 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2001-US18487 20010608. PRIORITY: US 2000-PV209989 20000608.

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel mouse gene encoding RTVP that has been shown to be up-regulated by p53 using differential display-PCR and subsequently by co-transfection studies. RTVP-1 mRNA is abundant in normal mouse and human prostatic epithelial cells and primary tumors, but is significantly down regulated in metastatic mouse and human prostate cancer. In prostate cancer cells overexpression of the mouse RTVP-1 gene (mRTVP-1) induced apoptosis that was accompanied by increased caspase 8,9 and 3 activities. MRTVP-1-stimulated apoptosis was also associated with increased levels of

bax, bad and activated BID; reduced levels of bcl-2 and bcl-XL; and cytosolic cytochrome c accumulation. **Adenoviral-vector** -mediated mRTVP-1 expression lead to potent growth suppression and antimetastatic activities in an orthotopic mouse model of prostate cancer in vivo. These therapeutic activities were associated with anti-angiogenic effects and importantly a local and systemic immune response. Accordingly, p53 was linked with suppression of metastasis through its induction of mRTVP-1, which can concurrently induce apoptosis, suppress angiogenesis and stimulate an antitumor immune response. Thus, the invention includes compns. and methods, based on RTVP nucleic acid, polypeptides, and antibodies, for use in the treatment, prevention and detection of neoplastic disease and, specifically, metastatic prostatic neoplasia.

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

2002728030. PubMed ID: 12490089. Inhibition of allergic responsiveness in a murine asthma model via IFN-gamma transgene expression. Gao Zhancheng; Kang Yu; Xu Yu; Shang Ying; Gai Jun; He Quanying. (Department of Respiratory Medicine, Peking University People's Hospital, Beijing 100044, China.) Chinese medical journal, (2002 Oct) 115 (10) 1470-4. Journal code: 7513795. ISSN: 0366-6999. Pub. country: China. Language: English.

AB OBJECTIVE: To investigate **adenoviral vector** mediated exogenous gene expression in mouse lungs and the effect of mIFN-gamma transgene expression on **allergen**-induced pulmonary eosinophil infiltration in a murine asthmatic model. METHODS: LacZ marker gene was transduced into CD-1 mouse airway epithelial cells by installation of a replication-deficient adenovirus with LacZ gene (AdCMVLacZ) 5 x 10(9) plaque forming unit (pfu) in the intratrachea or nostril. C57 mice were sensitized intraperitoneally and challenged by aerosol with ovalbumin (OVA) to produce an asthmatic model. AdCMVmIFNgamma 5 x 10(9) pfu was administered via nostril in asthmatic mice 48 h before OVA challenge. Sera, bronchial alveolar lavage (BAL) and lungs were recovered 48 h after OVA challenge. RESULTS: After administration with AdCMVLacZ by intratracheal installation or nose-drop, the lungs revealed a high level of widespread LacZ transduction with X-gal staining, mainly along airways. IFN-gamma via **adenoviral vector** transduction could be overexpressed both in vitro and in vivo (1624.7 +/- 1321.5 pg/ml in BAL 96 h after AdCMVIFNgamma infection). In AdCMVIFNgamma treated asthmatic models, histological evaluation revealed marked suppression of eosinophil peribronchial and perivascular infiltration; the recoverable percentage of eosinophils in BAL was an average of 9.00% +/- 4.58%, which was a statistically significant decrease versus that of the positive control group (75.13% +/- 6.85%) ($P < 0.001$). The total cell number in BAL ((145 +/- 55.6) x 10(3) cells/ml) in AdCMVmIFNgamma treated mice also was tremendously reduced compared to the positive control group ((216.6 +/- 71.1) x 10(3) cells/ml). CONCLUSIONS: **Adenoviral vector** was able to overexpress exogenous gene in murine lungs. IFN-gamma overexpression via **adenoviral vector** in pulmonary epithelia in vivo can abrogate **allergen**-induced eosinophilic infiltration in lungs in an asthmatic model, which may suggest a new preventively therapeutic method for cytokine immunogenetic transfer in allergic asthma.

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2000:905380 Document No. 135:179423 Inhibitory effect of IFN-γ transgene expression on **allergen**-induced murine pulmonary eosinophil infiltration. Gao, Zhancheng; Kang, Yu; Shang, Ying; Gai, Jun; Yu, Youzhi; He, Quanying (Department of Respiratory, Peking University People's Hospital, Beijing, 100044, Peop. Rep. China). Beijing Yike Daxue Xuebao, 32(5), 395-398 (Chinese) 2000. CODEN: BYDXEV. ISSN: 1000-1530. Publisher: Beijing Yike Daxue.

AB The effect of IFN-γ transgene expression on **allergen**-induced pulmonary eosinophil infiltration in murine asthmatic model was studied. The murine asthmatic model was made by injecting i.p. C57 mice with ovalbumin (OVA) for 12 d, and excited by OVA aerosol.

Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and lungs were collected after 48 h of treatment with OVA aerosol. Replication-deficient adenovirus with IFN-γ gene 5 x 108 plaque forming unit (pfu) was administered intratracheally in murine asthmatic model before 48 h of treatment with OVA aerosol. There were eosinophils (Eos) infiltrated around airways and blood vessels, and partial alveolar sacs histol. in asthmatic model, but not in non-OVA sensitized mice. There was (75.13±6.85)% of Eos in BAL, but not in the neg. control (P <0.001). The eosinophil peribronchial and perivascular infiltration in AdCMVIFNγ treated asthmatic model were significantly inhibited, and the recoverable Eos in BAL were (9.00±4.58)% and lower than those in the asthmatic control group (P <0.001). The results showed that IFN-γ transgene expression via **adenoviral vector** in pulmonary epithelia in vivo may inhibit **allergen**-induced eosinophilic infiltration in lungs in asthmatic model, and then may provide a new therapeutic method for allergic asthma with cytokine gene transfer.

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=> s (loria e?/au or terrasse g?/au or trehin y?/au)
L28         566 (LORIA E?/AU OR TERRASSE G?/AU OR TREHIN Y?/AU)

=> s l28 and antiallergic
L29           1 L28 AND ANTIALLERGIC

=> d l29 cbib abs

L29  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2002:777757   Document No. 137:299872 Antiallergic pharmaceutical
      composition. Loria, Emile; Terrasse, Gaeetan;
      Trehin, Yves (Antialis, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002078736 A2
      20021010, 32 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA,
      BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE,
      ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
      KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ,
      OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
      UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM;
      RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB,
      GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR.  (French).
      CODEN: PIXXD2.  APPLICATION: WO 2002-FR1098 20020328.  PRIORITY: FR
      2001-4370 20010330; FR 2001-5929 20010503; US 2001-867159 20010529.
AB    The invention concerns an antiallergic pharmaceutical composition
      characterized in that it comprises: (i) an antihistaminic compound, (ii) an
      inhibitor of histamine synthesis, and optionally (iii) an allergen or an
      isolated nucleic acid mol. comprising at least a polynucleotide sequence
      coding for said allergen, the constituents being combined in said composition
      with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,.

=> s l28 and histidine decarboxylase inhibitor
L30           1 L28 AND HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITOR

=> d l30 cbib abs

L30  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2002:777757   Document No. 137:299872  Antiallergic pharmaceutical composition.
      Loria, Emile; Terrasse, Gaeetan; Trehin, Yves
      (Antialis, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002078736 A2 20021010, 32 pp.
      DESIGNATED STATES: W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ,
      CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
      GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
      LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO,
      RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
      YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ,
      CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
      ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR.  (French).  CODEN: PIXXD2.
```

APPLICATION: WO 2002-FR1098 20020328. PRIORITY: FR 2001-4370 20010330; FR 2001-5929 20010503; US 2001-867159 20010529.

AB The invention concerns an antiallergic pharmaceutical composition characterized in that it comprises: (i) an antihistaminic compound, (ii) an inhibitor of histamine synthesis, and optionally (iii) an allergen or an isolated nucleic acid mol. comprising at least a polynucleotide sequence coding for said allergen, the constituents being combined in said composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,.

=> dup remove l28
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L28
L31 517 DUP REMOVE L28 (49 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l31 and tritoqualine
L32 1 L31 AND TRITOQUALINE

=> d l32 cbib abs

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2002:777757 Document No. 137:299872 Antiallergic pharmaceutical composition.
Loria, Emile; Terrasse, Gaeetan; Trehin, Yves
(Antialis, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002078736 A2 20021010, 32 pp.
DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (French). CODEN: PIXXD2.
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=> s l28 and histamine synthesis inhibior
L33 0 L28 AND HISTAMINE SYNTHESIS INHIBIOR

=> s l28 and histamine antagonist
L34 0 L28 AND HISTAMINE ANTAGONIST

=> s l28 and antihistamine
L35 1 L28 AND ANTIHISTAMINE

=> d l35 cbib abs

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2002:777757 Document No. 137:299872 Antiallergic pharmaceutical composition.
Loria, Emile; Terrasse, Gaeetan; Trehin, Yves
(Antialis, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002078736 A2 20021010, 32 pp.
DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (French). CODEN: PIXXD2.
APPLICATION: WO 2002-FR1098 20020328. PRIORITY: FR 2001-4370 20010330; FR

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AB The invention concerns an antiallergic pharmaceutical composition characterized in that it comprises: (i) an antihistaminic compound, (ii) an inhibitor of histamine synthesis, and optionally (iii) an allergen or an isolated nucleic acid mol. comprising at least a polynucleotide sequence coding for said allergen, the constituents being combined in said composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,.

=> s l28 and acarids D pteronyssinus
L36 0 L28 AND ACARIDS D PTERONYSSINUS

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	222.29	222.50

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-14.70	-14.70

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:47:27 ON 01 NOV 2004